tear film by at least 5% of the volume of the normal aqueous layer and which amount is less than that which causes runoff of the tear film from the eye, and permitting the fluid to moisturize the aqueous layer of the tear film.

- 45. (New) The method of claim 44 wherein the aqueous fluid consists essentially of water.
- 46. (New) The method of claim 44 wherein the volume of aqueous fluid administered to the eye is less than 3 microliters.
- 47. (New) The method of claim 46 wherein the volume of aqueous fluid administered to the eye is less than about 2 microliters.
- 48. (New) The method of claim 47 wherein the volume of aqueous fluid administered to the eye is from 1 to 2 microliters.
- 49. (New) The method of claim 44 wherein the average size of the droplets in the mist is less than 20 microns in diameter.
- 50. (New) The method of claim 49 wherein the average size of the droplets is between 10 and less than 20 microns in diameter.

- 51. (New) A method for moisturizing the eye comprising administering to the surface of the eye an aqueous fluid, wherein the volume of fluid that is administered to the eye is less than 3 microliters, and permitting the fluid to moisturize the aqueous layer of the tear film.
- 52. (New) The method of claim 51 wherein the volume of fluid administered to the eye is less than about 2 microliters.
- 53. (New) The method of claim 52 wherein the volume of fluid administered to the eye is 1 to 2 microliters.
- 54. (New) The method of claim 51 wherein the fluid is administered to the eye in the form of a mist.
- 55. (New) The method of claim 54 wherein the average size of the droplets in the mist is less than 20 microns in diameter.
- 56. (New) The method of claim 55 wherein the average size of the droplets is between 10 and less than 20 microns in diameter.
  - 57. (New) The method of claim 51 wherein the fluid consists essentially of water.

(New) A method for moisturizing the eye comprising administering to the surface of the eye an aqueous fluid in the form of a multiplicity of droplets having an average diameter of less than 20 microns, wherein the fluid that is administered to the eye is in an amount that is sufficient to increase the volume of the aqueous layer of the tear film by at least 5% of the volume of the normal aqueous layer and which amount is less than that which causes runoff of the tear film from the eye, and permitting the fluid to moisturize the aqueous layer of the tear film.

- 59. (New) The method of claim 58 wherein the average diameter of the droplets is between 10 and less than 20 microns.
- 60. (New) The method of claim 58 wherein the volume of fluid that is administered to the eye is less than 3 microliters.
- 61. (New) The method of claim 60 wherein the volume of fluid that is administered to the eye is less than about 2 microliters.
- 62. (New) The method of claim 61 wherein the volume of fluid that is administered to the eye is 1 to 2 microliters.
- 63. (New) The method of claim 58 wherein the droplets that are administered are administered in the form of a mist.

64. (New) The method of claim 58 wherein the aqueous fluid consists essentially of water.

- 65. (New) A method for moisturizing the eye comprising administering to the surface of the eye an aqueous fluid consisting essentially of water in an amount that is sufficient to increase the volume of the aqueous layer of the tear film by at least 5% of the volume of the normal aqueous layer and which amount is less than that which causes runoff of the tear film from the eye, and permitting the fluid to moisturize the aqueous layer of the tear film.
- 66. (New) The method of claim 65 wherein the aqueous fluid is in the form of a mist of droplets having an average diameter of less than 20 microns.
- 67. (New) The method of claim 66 wherein the average diameter of the droplets is 10 to less than 20 microns.
- 68. (New) The method of claim 65 wherein the amount of fluid administered to the eye is less than 3 microliters.
- 69. (New) The method of claim 68 wherein the amount of fluid administered to the eye is less than about 2 microliters.